

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1828.

[NO. 169.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondson's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for GOODS.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

Pay your TAXES, for 1827.

ALL persons liable to pay a TOWN TAX for the year 1827, are requested to call on the Collector and pay the same without delay. Those who fail to attend to this notice by the week of February Court, may expect to be proceeded against by Warrant of distress and sale immediately thereafter; and those who are in arrears for the year 1826, will be dealt with in like manner.

GREEN KENDRICK, Treasurer.

N. B.—The Commissioners will commence working on the streets on Monday, the 28th instant. A few stout, able hands, will be hired at a fair price. No other kind need apply.

Committed to the Jail of
Mecklenburg county, on the 6th inst. a negro woman, who says she belongs to Samuel Gibson, of South-Carolina. She is young and very black, but has no particular marks by which she can be otherwise described. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN SLOAN,
67th. Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cooper & McGinn vs. Henry Farr and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.

Judgment \$8 25, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to show cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and costs.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t 69.—pr. adv. \$2 75

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

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6t 69pr. adv. \$2 75

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 29th day of December, 1827, a mulatto man named WILLIAM, who says he belongs to Charles Carter, lawyer living in Augusta, Ga. The fellow is about his right eye, about five feet nine inches high, and appears to be fifty or 60 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN,

Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

Notice.

HAVING just returned from the South, whither I contemplate removing, in a short time, I request those indebted to me, to call at my shop, where I can at any time be seen, and make payment; and those to whom I am indebted, to call for settlement.

THOS. L. JOHNSON.

Jan. 7, 1828.—64.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my stock of Goods, and being desirous to close my business as speedily as possible, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me, to call and settle immediately. I will put all my papers, (which are not previously settled to my satisfaction) in suit immediately after our February Court.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828—470p.

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.

January 21, 1828—3mt79

Mr. B. COHEN has removed his Watchmaking and Jewelry Store to the same house, where he continues to carry on his branch of business as usual. There will be sold, on the Tuesday of February Court, two new elegant eight day Clocks and two second hand ones, and Time Pieces of various descriptions; all on a credit of eight months. All jobs that were left with the late Jonas Cohen, and not taken away, will be sold at the same time.

3t68

Cheap Goods, for Cash
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having entered into a partnership in the mercantile business, under the firm of

ROSS & NORMENT,
respectfully offer to their friends, and the public in general, a choice selection of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

an excellent stock of SHOES, HATS, and almost every other article usually kept in a back country store; all of which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash. Call at the Store lately occupied by Capt. Green Kendrick, where they will be always ready to wait on you with pleasure.

FRANCIS M. ROSS,

THOS. A. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—3t68.

POSTAGE.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage either on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Alexander Gibony vs. Henry Farr. Levied on right of land of Joseph Todd, adjoining Joseph Hudson & Hugh McLure.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next February Court, and there plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Wilson & Connor vs. Nicholas R. Morgan. Levied on the undivided interest of the defendant, in right of his wife, in the lands that E. Lam Alexander died possessed of, it being one lot in Charlotte, & an interest in a tract of land containing 708 acres, lying in Mecklenburg county, adjoining Elam Alexander & others.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Thomas Alexander vs. Elijah Alexander. Levied on a negro woman named Julia.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that defendant appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1827.

Nancy Gallant vs. the Real Estate of Daniel Gallant, deceased.—Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Gallant, James Gallant, Francis Gallant, Nancy Dougherty, widow of James Dougherty, Mary Hankins, widow of John Hankins, Elizabeth McKinney, wife of John McKinney, and Sarah Spears, wife of — Spears, heirs at law of Daniel Gallant, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t 62.—price adv. \$4.

ADDRESS

Of the Virginia Anti-Jackson Convention, to the People of Virginia.

Having been delegated, by those who oppose the election of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, and having assembled in the city of Richmond, pursuant to our appointment, and formed an Electoral Ticket, we feel it due to ourselves, to those who deputized us, and to our country, to submit a brief exposition of our views, on the very interesting subject which has brought us together.

It is no ordinary occasion, which, at this inclement season of the year, has brought so many of us from our business and our homes. We believed that the dearest interests of our country were at stake; that her character, her peace and happiness, and even the permanency of her free institutions, were in peril. We feared the most pernicious consequences from the election of General Jackson, and we have come to consult about the means of averting this calamity from our country. We believe that the only means of effecting this great object is the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate, and have formed an Electoral Ticket for that purpose, which we earnestly recommend to the support of the people of Virginia.

We know that many of you strongly disapprove some of the leading measures of the present Administration,—have not confidence in it, and would be exceedingly unwilling to sanction the principles of construction applied by the present Chief Magistrate to the Constitution of the United States. But we do not perceive, in these circumstances, any sufficient reason for withholding your support from the ticket we have recommended. We ourselves are not agreed upon these subjects. While some disapprove these measures, want confidence in the Administration, and are unwilling to sanction the principles of construction adopted by the President,—most of us approve the general course of the Administration, have confidence in its virtue, its patriotism, its wisdom, and see nothing to condemn in the President's interpretation of the Federal Constitution. Yet we do not discuss among ourselves, and we will not discuss before you, the grounds of this difference. We waive such discussion, as wholly inappropriate, and postpone it to the time when there may be some choice offered us, that might be influenced by it. Now there is none such. We are left to the alternative of choosing between Jackson and Adams; and however we may differ in opinion as to the merits of the latter, we heartily concur in giving him a decided preference over his competitor. The measures which some disapprove in the present administration, none would hope to see amended under that of Gen. Jackson: the distrust in the present Chief Magistrate, entertained by some, is lost in the comparison with that which all feel in his competitor; and the Constitution, which we would preserve from the too liberal interpretation of Mr. Adams, we would yet more zealously defend against the destroying hand of his rival.

While, however, we decline a discussion of those subjects, on which we differ in opinion, and pretermit any general vindication of the Chief Magistrate, his Cabinet, or his measures, we cannot pass unnoticed some topics connected with the last election, and some acts of the Administration, in relation to which, we think, the public mind has been greatly abused.

The friends of Gen. Jackson have confidently held him up, as the favorite of the People; have insisted that, in the last election, his plurality of votes proved him to be the choice of the nation—and have bitterly complained that that choice was improperly disappointed by the Representatives in Congress.

Never was there a more direct appeal to those prejudices and passions, which, on all occasions, the good should disclaim, and the wise should repress; never was a complaint more utterly ungrounded; and never one more characteristic of that disregard for the Constitution, which has been manifested on more occasions than one, when its provisions stood in the way of Gen. Jackson's march.

Whether Gen. Jackson is the People's favorite, is to be tested by the event, not assumed as the basis of the pending election. That his plurality of votes proved him to be the choice of the nation at the last election, we confidently deny. It may, perhaps, be found, upon examination, that while Gen. Jackson had a plurality of electoral votes, Mr. Adams had a plurality of votes, at the polls; and we are confident, that if Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay had been withdrawn from the canvass, and the contest had been single-handed between General Jackson and Mr. Adams, the election would have resulted as it has done, in the choice of Mr. Adams.

But this is not the light in which this question deserves consideration. The minds of the People ought not to be influenced by such extraneous considerations; and above all, the principles of our Constitution ought not to be abused, by admitting, for a moment, that the plurality of votes given to Gen. Jackson, should have governed the choice of the House of Representatives. But we do say, that the present Chief Magistrate holds his seat by the will of the People of the United States, regularly expressed, in the only way in which an expression of that will has any authority. They have willed, in the most solemn form—in the form of a Constitution, which they declare shall be the supreme law of the land—that a plurality of votes shall not constitute an election; that, when there is such plurality, the Representatives shall elect, voting by States—thus withdrawing from the People that equality of influence which is given them in the first vote, and transferring it to the States in the second. This provision of our Constitution is in the true spirit which pervades the whole of it, and which marks it the result of a conference between States, surrendering in part, and retaining in part, their political equality. Shall this spirit be appealed from, on every occasion in which it was intended to soothe and conciliate, and the spirit of faction be invoked, to expose our magistrates to unjust prejudice, and bring our institutions into discredit? These things are revolutionary in their tendency, and ought to be discouraged.

Of like character is the complaint against the

Kentucky delegation, for disregarding the instructions of their Legislature. We have too much respect for the Legislature of Kentucky to suppose, that they meant to bind the delegation by an instruction. We can only suppose that they meant to furnish the best information in their power, of the opinions on the People on a question which had never been submitted to them. Such information was entitled to the respect due to intelligent opinion, and no more. It was not the constitutional organ through which the will of the People was to be conveyed to the Representative. The Representatives in Congress were directly responsible to their Constituents, not to the Legislature. And an attempt of the Legislature to control the immediate Representatives of the People would be a usurpation upon the rights of the People—an act, which, instead of deserving obedience, or even respect, required resistance and even reprobation. The faithful Representative will obey the instructions of his constituents whenever constitutionally given. He will pay a respectful attention to their wishes, and every evidence of their wishes. But, when not bound by instruction, he will look beyond the imperfect evidences of their will, informally conveyed; he will rest upon the conclusions of his own mind, formed from the best lights he can obtain; he will consult his country's good, and firmly meet the responsibility of those acts, he deems proper for its attainment. This we believe the Kentucky delegation did. They were not instructed—they did not choose to shelter themselves from the responsibility, under the cover of a legislative recommendation; consulting their own judgment, they preferred the man thought most capable of advancing the interest of his country; and there is no question, that Virginia then concurred in the opinion, and approved the act.

This vote, which, if honestly given, is an affair chiefly between the Representative and his Constituents, would not have been obstructed on your attention, had it not been connected with a charge of grave import, made upon the purity of the election, impeaching the integrity of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and the first member of his Cabinet. This charge in its strongest form, imports that, at the last election, the vote of the Kentucky delegation was in the market, for the highest bidder: that it was offered to one candidate, and being refused by him, was sold to the other; and that the consideration of the vote, was the office of Secretary of State bestowed on Mr. Clay. If this were true, we should not hesitate to affirm, that it stamps infamy on the characters of the guilty, and renders them forever unworthy of public trust.

This charge, not so strongly, however, as has been here stated, was made, for the first time, pending the Presidential election. It was promptly met, and challenged by Mr. Clay, and deserted by its supporters. They rallied again, after the election, gave it a form somewhat varied, drew to it and some imposing circumstances, and, at last, gave it the public sanction of Gen. Jackson's name. Mr. Clay again publicly denied it, called for the proof, and challenged inquiry. No proof has appeared to sustain it, no inquiry has been instituted, and now, in all its phrases, it stands reprobated, by a body of proof, so strong and so convincing, as to require from the least charitable, its open disavowal, and from the most suspicious, a candid acknowledgment, that they have done injustice in even thinking it improbable.

It may not be unworthy of notice as one of the means by which the public mind has been prejudiced and inflamed, that opinions, the most offensive to a Republican People, have been unwarrantably and uncandidly inferred from some of the President's communications to Congress, and gravely imputed to him, as doctrines in his political creed. He has, on one occasion, not perhaps with strict rhetorical propriety, used the expression, "paid by the will of our constituents"—in reference to duties enjoined by the Constitution.

This phrase has been torn from its context, misinterpreted, and used as the authority upon which the President is charged with the heresy that a Representative owes no obligation to the will of his constituents. On another occasion, incautiously taking it for granted that every one would understand that the high obligation of an oath was derived from Heaven, he has again, perhaps without much felicity of phrase, made an obvious, though not avowed reference to his oath of office, as imposing an obligation above all human law—and this reference is tortured into a public avowal of the odious doctrine, that his political power was *jure divino*. If these had been the taunts and the railing of anonymous newspaper scribbles, they would have been deemed unworthy of this public notice. But when such charges are seriously made and reiterated, by men holding high stations in the Government, and exercising some influence over public opinion, they cannot be too strongly condemned.

Mr. Adams, it is said, is friendly to a regulation of the tariff of duties, with a view to the encouragement of American manufactures, and this is clamorously urged against him, as a serious objection, by those who support the election of Gen. Jackson.

This objection seems to have been treated, before the public, as if Mr. Adams were the founder of a new and odious doctrine, and the father of the measures to which it had given birth. Nothing can be further from the truth. Not a single act of the Government, on this subject, has its date within his administration. And so far is he from being the founder of the doctrine, that it is traced to the earliest and purest times of the Republic, avowed and acted upon from the foundation of the Government, when the father of his Country presided over its destinies. Before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the power of regulating commerce, and imposing duties on imports, belonged to the State Governments; and such of them as deemed it expedient, so regulated their tariff of duties as to give encouragement to their manufactures. The Constitution transferred to the Federal Government, by express provision, the power of regulating commerce, and of imposing duties. An act, passed at the first session of the first Congress held under the Constitution, advocated by James Madison,

and signed by George Washington, on the 20th of July, 1789, contains the first tariff of duties on imported goods laid by the General Government, and its preamble recites, that it was "necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures." This doctrine was acted upon by every succeeding Administration, by the elder Adams, by Jefferson, by Madison, and Monroe. The policy of protecting and encouraging manufactures was recommended by them all; the tariff was increased from time to time, with a view to that object; and yet, no champion of the Constitution, though many and bold and able there were, always at their posts, ever challenged the authors of these measures, as invaders of Constitutional ground; until, during the administration of the last President, when the Fathers of the Constitution having most of them retired from the field of action, a member from Virginia suggested, in Congress, the want of Constitutional power to give protection to manufactures.

On this question we forbear to enter the field of argument; and content ourselves with saying, that the power of Congress to regulate the tariff of duties, so as to give protection and encouragement to agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, cannot be denied, without denying to the letter of the Constitution its plain import, and to its spirit its most obvious and essential attributes; without affirming that those who have administered the Government, from its foundation to the present day, have either misunderstood the character of their powers, or wantonly and habitually violated it; without coming to the extraordinary conclusion, either that a power which existed in the State Governments, and was frequently exercised by them, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was annihilated by the secret and magical influence of that instrument, or that such power does not properly pertain to the Legislature of any free people.

The exercise of this power is necessarily referred to the sound discretion of Congress, to be justly and impartially employed for the common benefit of all—not to be perverted to the purpose of advancing the interest of one class of the community, or of one part of the country, at the expense of another; and, whatever some of us may think as to its abuses under a former administration, or of the danger of such abuses under the present, all must concur in the opinion, that the remedy is not to be found in the election of Gen. Jackson; but, if sought at all, should be looked for in the vigilance and exertions of faithful and able Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The opinions of Mr. Adams, and his recommendations to Congress, in relation to internal improvement, are unpopular in Virginia, and have been urged against him with much earnestness, and perhaps with some effect, even though it cannot, with any colour of reason, be contended, that his competitor, Gen. Jackson, is not exposed to precisely the same objection. We do not vindicate these opinions, or discuss them, because they fall within the interdict we have imposed on ourselves—we differ in opinion concerning them. But we will remind you, that these opinions, whatever may be their merit, have produced but few and unimportant acts, during the present administration: and we will avail ourselves of the occasion to appeal to the good sense and good feeling of Virginia, and invoke its influence in tempering the asperity of party politics, and in securing to every subject of national interest, a deliberate and candid consideration. We beg leave also to remind them, that the question of Constitutional law, and State policy, connected with this subject, are important, delicate, and of acknowledged difficulty; that there are arrayed on either side of them, statesmen of approved patriotism and talent, whose opinions should be examined with great consideration, and whose measures, if deemed wrong, after being judged with candor, should be opposed with reason, not with passion—with firmness, not with violence;—that those among us, who deny the Constitutional power, and condemn the policy, should entitle our doctrines to respect, by the fairness of our views, and the force of our reasoning, and give weight to our opposition, by its temper and dignity; while those who affirm the power, and approve the policy, should observe the most respectful deference for the opinions of the many and the wise, who differ from them; should consult the public interest and tranquility, by confining their measures to objects of acknowledged and general interest, by infusing into them a spirit of the most exact justice; and by observing, in all things, scrupulous care in the exercise of a power so delicate, and so much controverted.

Thus far, we have endeavored to correct error and disarm prejudice, that reason might be left free to estimate fairly the present Administration, and its principal measures. We have offered no panegyric on the present Chief Magistrate; we cheerfully leave you to estimate the value of his long and varied public services, his great experience, his talent, his learning, and his private virtues—and to set off against them, whatever your fancy or your judgment may find to blame, in his private or public life. When you have done this, reflect on the character of the office you are about to fill; enquire what feelings, what temper, what talent, what requirements, what habits, are best suited to the discharge of its high duties; and then carefully compare John Q. Adams with Andrew Jackson, in reference to the great question, which of them is best qualified for the first office in the nation—which most likely to preserve to us the distinguished blessings we enjoy—from which is most danger to be apprehended to our peace and happiness, our lives and liberties?

It is not in wantonness that we speak; but, in the sadness of our hearts, we are compelled to declare, that, while we yield our confidence to the present Chief Magistrate in very different degrees, we are unanimous and unhesitating in the opinion that Andrew Jackson is altogether unfit for the Presidency, and that his election would be eminently dangerous; that, while we cheerfully accord to him his full share of the glory which renders the anniversary of the 8th of January a day of joy and triumph to our land, we must, in the most solemn manner,

protest against a claim of civil rule, founded exclusively upon military power; and now that nothing has occurred in the history of our country so much calculated to shake our confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government, as the efforts which have been made, and are yet making, to elevate to the first office in the nation, the man, who, disobeying the orders of his superiors, trampling on the Laws and Constitution of his country, sacrificing the liberties and lives of men, has made his own arbitrary will the rule of his conduct.

In stating an opinion so unfavorable to a distinguished man, who has rendered valuable services to his country, a proper respect for ourselves and for you, requires that we should declare the reasons which compel us to withhold our confidence from him.

Capit. for civil affairs, in a country like ours, where the road to preferment is open to merit, in every class of society, is never long concealed, and seldom left in retirement. Gen. Jackson has lived beyond the age of 60 years, and was bred to the profession best calculated to improve and display the faculties which civil employments require; but the history of his public life, in these employments, is told in a few brief lines—on a single page of his biography. He filled, successively, for very short periods, the office of Member of the Tennessee Convention, which formed their State Constitution; Representative and Senator in Congress; Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee; and again Senator in Congress of the United States. Here was ample opportunity for distinction, if he possessed the talent, taste, and application suited for civil eminence. But he resigned three, and passed through all of these stations, acknowledging his unfitness in two instances—manifestly feeling it in all—and leaving no single act, no trace behind, which stamps his qualifications above mediocrity.

For civil government—and in no station more emphatically than in that of President of the United States—a well governed temper is of admitted importance. Gen. Jackson's friends lament the impetuosity of his, and all the world has evidence of his fiery nature.

To maintain peace and harmony in the delicate relations existing between the Government of the Union and the various State Governments in our Confederacy, requires a courtesy and forbearance in their intercourse, which no passion should disturb. Let the spirit of domination displayed in Gen. Jackson's celebrated letter to Governor Rabun, was us of the danger of committing to his keeping this precious deposit—sacred to the union of our Republics, and to the freedom of mankind.

Military men should never be allowed to forget, that the obligation to obey being the sole foundation of the authority to command, they should meditate subordination, not by precept only, but by example; that profound respect for the Laws and Constitution of their country, is an indispensable guarantee of their worthiness to be entrusted with the sword which is drawn to defend them; that they should lose no fit occasion for manifesting that respect, by practical illustrations of the principle, sacred in every well ordered Republic, which proclaims the military subordinate to the civil power; that mercy even to the guilty, and humanity always to the conquered and the captive, are part of the law of God and man, found in every civilized code, written in every human heart, and indispensable to the true glory of the Hero.

Gen. Jackson has been unmindful of these truths:—though he has enjoined subordination by precept, and enforced it by authority, he has not recommended it by example. He has offered indignity to the Secretary of War, in the very letter which assigned his reasons for disobeying an order to disband his troops; he has placed his own authority in opposition to that of the War Department, by a general order, forbidding the officers of his command to obey the orders of that Department, unless they passed through the channel which he had chosen to prescribe; and he disobeyed the orders of the Government in his military operations in the Spanish Territory.

He has been unmindful of the subordination of military to civil power, and has violated the law and the constitution, by declaring martial law at New Orleans, and maintaining it, of his own arbitrary will, for more than two months after the enemy had been beaten and repulsed, and all reasonable apprehension of their return had ceased; by surrounding the Hall of the Louisiana Legislature with an armed force, and suspending their deliberations; by seizing the person of Louallier, a free citizen of Louisiana, and member of their Legislature, and bringing him to trial before a military tribunal, for having the boldness to denounce, through the public press, the continued arbitrary reign of martial law; by disapproving the acquittal of Louallier upon his trial, when to have condemned and executed him, would have exposed the actors in the fatal tragedy to the legal pains of death; by suspending, of his own arbitrary will, the writ of *habeas corpus*, when the Legislature of Louisiana had refused to suspend it on his application, when no law of Congress authorized it, and no imminent danger pleaded its apology; by arresting and imprisoning Judge Hall for issuing the writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve Louallier from illegal confinement, and arresting and imprisoning two other officers of the law, for appealing to civil process against his tyrannic rule; by the arrest, trial, and execution, of six militia men, who were guilty of no other offence than the assertion of their lawful right to return home, after their legal term of service had expired; by organizing a corps of volunteer militia, and appointing its officers, without any warrant for so doing, and against the provisions of the constitution, which expressly reserve the appointment of the officers of the militia to the States respectively; and by making war upon the Spanish Territory, seizing and holding Spanish posts, in violation of the order of his Government, and whilst peace existed between Spain and the United States.

That mercy and humanity may unite with the offended Law and Constitution, in accusing General Jackson of being unmindful of their voice, and in refusing to his laurel crown the rays of true glory, will be acknowledged by impartial posterity, when they review the history of his Indian campaigns, and especially when they read the stories of the cold blooded massacres at the Horseshoe; of the decoyed and slaughtered Indians at St. Mark's; of the wanton and unexampled execution of Ambrister, an Englishman, found fighting, it is true, in the ranks of the Seminoles, but taken prisoner, tried, doomed to a milder punishment, and executed by order of the commanding General, against the sentence of the tribunal appointed by himself, and of the still more injured Arbuthnot, another Briton, not bearing arms at all, only found among the warring Indians, a trader, and an advocate for peace.

We have done with this sickening catalogue. You have now a brief summary of the evidence, on the authority of which we regard General Jackson as wholly disqualified for the Presidency, and look to the prospect of his election with the most gloomy forebodings.

You think, perhaps, we pay a poor compliment to the virtues of our People, and the strength of our institutions, by indulging in apprehensions of danger from the encroachments of military power, in the youth and vigor of our Republic, and in the midst of profound peace. We should, indeed, do great injustice to the virtue of our People, the circumstances of our country, and the value of our Government, if we indulged in the idle fear, that an open attack upon our liberties, made with any military force, which General J. could probably command in the course of his administration, would bring us under the yoke of his power. These are not our apprehensions. We would bid a proud defiance to his power, if he should so dare our liberties. Nor will we do him the injustice to charge his ambition with any designs, at present, on the liberties of his country, or withhold our acknowledgments, that, if they were assailed by others, we believe he would promptly and boldly draw his sword to defend them.

But we have no security for the continuance of peace in whatever hands the Government may be placed; and it is not unreasonable to think, that, in the hands of a man of military pride and talent, and of ungovernable temper, the danger of war will be increased. A foreign war may come, may rage with violence, and find General Jackson at the head of the land and naval forces. Dissident views among the States may arise, controversies grow up between the State and Federal authorities, as dissensions and controversies have arisen; and who, then, we pray you, can answer for the consequences of that spirit which said to Governor Rabun, *When I am in the field you have no authority to issue a military order?* Reflect on this question, we beseech you—on the peculiar structure of our Government; on the collisions of action, both in peace and war, which have already occurred between the State and Federal authorities—and then tell us, whether the fear is altogether visionary, that the first foreign war, seriously waged against the United States, with General Jackson their chief, would bring danger of civil discord, dissolution of the Union, and death to the hopes of every free government in the world.

We say nothing of the danger of civil discord, even when no foreign war should afflict us—though the retrospect of a few short years would teach us that such danger is not imaginary—and that the slightest want of tact, in its management, the least indulgence of temper, on the part of the Chief Magistrate, might inflame the whole nation, and light the funeral pile of freedom.

There are dangers of another kind. If we are correct in the detail of offences committed by General Jackson, against the most sacred principles of our Government, what will be the moral effect of the direct sanction given to these offences, by rewarding the offender with the first honor of the nation. Can we preserve our love and reverence for institutions which we suffer to be violated, not only without censure, but applause? Will not our affections and our veneration be transferred from the despised Laws and Constitution, to the honored Hero who has abused them—from Republican simplicity and virtue, to military pomp and glory? Will you not, in fine, by such example, lay the same foundation of that moral depravity, and admiration of arms, which must soon reduce us to the condition in which Greece was enslaved by Alexander; Rome, by Caesar; England by Cromwell, France, by Bonaparte; and in which we will assuredly find some future Jackson, not too fastidious to accept the proffered crown and erect a military despotism on the ruins of the last Republic.

We appeal to the people of Virginia, to say what there is in the present party politics, so alluring on the part of the Opposition, so frightful on the part of the Administration, as to seduce them to the fraternal embrace, or drive them under the protection, of such a man as Andrew Jackson? We ask an answer to this question, not from their offended pride, nor from the prejudice which at-

tachment to party never fails to beget; but we ask it, from their love of country, their love of truth and virtue; we ask it, after a deep and dispassionate consideration of the true state of the question; after a candid estimate of the little to be possibly gained by the rejection of Mr. Adams, the incalculable mischiefs which may probably attend the success of his rival. If you indulge the faint hope, that, under the Administration of General Jackson, the tribute which agriculture will pay for the encouragement of domestic industry and enterprise, will be somewhat lighter than at present, we ask you first whether, it is wise to insist on enjoying the profits of your estates in the uttermost farthing of their fancied value, at the risk of having your free allodial lands converted into military tenures or fiefs of the crown? If you are fighting the battles of General Jackson, in this political contest, with the vain hope that victory will conquer from your adversaries some barren spot of constitutional ground—we ask whether you will wage such a war with your countrymen, at the hazard of laying all your conquests, and all your former possessions—the Constitution itself, and the freedom it was intended to protect—at the feet of a despot? This does not become the character of Virginians!

In the ancient state of political parties, when federalists and republicans contended for ascendancy, there was something in the great questions of foreign policy, in the leading principles of construction applied to the Constitution, bearing strongly on the essential character of the Government, and worthy of a generous struggle between the statesmen, who, on the one hand, sought to guard against a dissolution of the Union, by strengthening the Federal bond, and on the other, endeavored to avert consolidation, by establishing more firmly the State authorities. But this state of things has passed away, and the feelings and doctrines to which it gave rise, though not entirely forgotten, are almost unknown in the party distinctions of the day. Federalists and republicans mingle together in the ranks of the Opposition—and, together, rally around the standard of the Administration. There will be no great principles of political doctrine to distinguish them, unless the Opposition, following too closely the footsteps of those who trample on the Laws and Constitution of the country, should give to the supporters of the Administration some claim to be the champions of civil rule and constitutional law. Shall our parties be hereafter founded on local interests, and marked by geographical boundaries, arraying the North against the South, the East against the West,—losing the generous enthusiasm which is always inspired by a contest for principle, for honorable distinction, for pre-eminence in the service of our common country; and acquiring the bitterness of spirit, acrimony of feeling, narrow policy, and sordid views, which characterize the contests of men, striving not for the promotion of the common good, but for the advancement of their own peculiar interests—and which must lead, inevitably, to the entire subjugation of the weaker party, or a dissolution of the Union?

We know well, that the People of Virginia will never countenance any such distinction. Their generous sacrifices in the cause of their country, their uniform devotion to civil liberty, and their noble daring in the defence of freedom, from whatever quarter assailed, is the sure guarantee that they will not be slow to follow where the path of duty leads; and on that guarantee we repose with confidence, that, in this hour of danger, sacrificing all minor considerations, they will go forth in their strength, and save the Temple of Liberty from pollution.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

RETRENCHMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolutions, which were offered on Tuesday by Mr. Chilton:

Resolved, That it is expedient to discharge the National Debt without avoidable delay; to accomplish which desirable object, a resort to a general system of retrenchment is necessary. This, it is conceived, can be effected only by—

First, A judicious reduction of the number of officers receiving salaries or pay from the General Government, and of the salaries of such as are necessarily retained in public service; avoiding, in each instance, the adoption of any measure which would be incompatible with our national dignity.

Second, By avoiding each and every appropriation or expenditure of public money which is not imperiously demanded by the justice of the claim, or the necessities of the Government, with a view to its efficient operations in a spirit of republican simplicity and economy.

Resolved, That the matters and things contained in the foregoing resolution be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instruction to report to this House what officers, in their opinion, may be most advantageously discontinued—what salaries will reasonably bear reduction, and such other means of retrenchment as to them may seem necessary.

Mr. Blake having offered an amendment to the resolutions, a long debate ensued, but our limits preclude us from giving but a small portion of it.

Mr. Blake said, he would not attempt to point out what course the House should pursue. He stood here, acting under an honest conviction of his duty, and he was resolved that, in his future, as in his past course, he would not swerve

from the dictates of that feeling. He looked upon it as very strange that gentlemen should take such an exception to the amendment he had offered. If there ever was a proposition offered which was drawn up with a wish to meet the views of all, his was such. Do gentlemen complain of extravagant expenditures? If they look to the amendment, it contemplates retrenchment. Are there too many officers? That also comes within the contemplation of his amendment. Has there been any improper conduct on the part of the President himself? That is also embraced. Or if there is corruption in the Head of the State Department, the War, Treasury or Navy Departments—all this is within the reach of the amendment. What was the view of the gentleman of Kentucky? Was it not to inquire into abuses? What do his constituents require of him? That inquiry should be made, and abuses ferreted out—that the saddle should be put on the right horse. That he presumed to be the wish of the gentleman and of the people.

He concluded with asking that when the question should be taken on his amendment, it should be taken by Ayes and Noes. A sufficient number rising, he Ayes and Noes were ordered.

Mr. Floyd said he would not make a speech; but he was yesterday called on by the gentleman from Ohio, to bring out his specifications. He was sorry that anything that he should have to say, in answer to that call, would not have the effect of amusing that gentleman. By his own speech, the gentleman seems to be well acquainted with some of the specifications. If the House of Representatives had any just cause to believe that there were errors in the public disbursements, he asked, whether it would not be right to raise a Committee to examine. If every member was called on to express an opinion on the subject, he would say—"I do not know that there are abuses, but I have just reason to believe the fact is so." It was said by gentlemen in Congress, that Mr. King, who resides in New York, is an editor of a paper supporting the Administration—he was just told, it is a brother of this Mr. King—the correction was just made—a son of Rufus King, whom he had known in the Senate, and who was sent to England—the President, he knew, was not responsible for his death, but he was sickly and infirm when he went—this son went with the sickly old gentleman. In this condition, nothing could be done; and even if Mr. King had not been sickly, he would not have been to blame; for he had to wait for his instructions. Mr. King came home, and left his son, who was allowed a salary, perhaps an outfit, as *Charge*, in violation, as he believed, of an express law of Congress, which says the Charge shall be nominated to the Senate for confirmation. Instead of this confirmation, Mr. King himself appoints his son; nor did he now recollect that any appropriation had been asked for to pay this item.

If the gentleman wished another specification, he could state, that J. H. Pleasants, who edits a paper in Virginia, in much esteem with the gentleman from Ohio, and most ardent in defence of the Administration, as it is said, received \$1,900 out of the money, which the gentleman says the Executive had a right to give, for services which he had a right to ask.

Mr. Wright. I never said such a thing, nor ever thought of such a thing.

Mr. Floyd said it was at any rate certain, that he had received the money, ostensibly to go to Buenos Ayres, whither he did not go. A gentleman from New York says, he went to England.

Again, if all the statements of proceedings here are not erroneous, here is a paper which bears an official aspect. A report of a Committee will not be denied, for unless we can regard that as an official document, he did not know what could be so considered.

Here Mr. F. referred to the official documents, and read from them some items as to the sums paid to Mr. Adams during his absence on a mission to Europe. He hoped that authority would not be denied. He thought after this we are likely to see but little economy.

He then referred to a proceeding of the Committee on Public Lands, of which a gentleman from New Hampshire, near him (Mr. Whipple) was a member, being a motion to print the Land Laws. A gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ingham,) moved to amend the motion, by adding a clause, authorizing the Clerk to receive proposals for the printing, which was adopted on the last day of the session, almost the last motion. He was not here himself on that day, but it would be seen on the journal. On motion of Mr. Wright the proceeding by which the House had adopted the amendment of Mr. Ingham was rescinded; in consequence of which we have paid three or four thousand dollars more than if the amendment of Mr. Ingham had not been rescinded; for what purpose he could not say.

Under these circumstances he was disposed to dismiss the subject. He was willing the investigation should go on. But the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana was not such as to produce any benefit. The resolution as it is now modified by the gentleman from Ken-

tucky, will put things in their proper light. He hoped, therefore, that the resolution as modified would succeed.

Mr. Whipple said, he considered himself called upon by the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, to explain to the House the course which had been taken by the Committee on the Public Lands, to procure a revised and improved edition of the Land Laws, the want of which had been seriously felt by that Committee. The former Chairman of that Committee (Mr. Scott,) had, on the 6th of January, 1826, moved a resolution, instructing the committee to "inquire into the expediency of authorizing a new compilation of the resolutions, treaties, compacts and laws, in relation to the public lands of the United States."—At an after date, (March 1st 1826,) Mr. W. said he was instructed by the Committee of which he had the honor to be a member, to report a resolution, providing for the compilation in question. The Clerk of this House was charged with the duty of making the compilation and the expense was ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House. But the work was directed by the resolution to be laid before the House at its next session, for inspection and examination before its being printed; nor would the printing be executed without a further order of the House. At the next meeting of Congress (on the 26th of January, 1827) Mr. W. said the volume in question, which had been previously presented by the Clerk, was on his motion referred to the Committee on Public Lands. On report of the Committee (16th February, 1827) this House was called to act, when a gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingham) moved an amendment.

The Committee on the Public Lands had, upon the most mature consideration, come to the conclusion, that to perfect the work, and make it as useful as practicable, it should be printed under the immediate inspection of the officer of this House, who had compiled it, and so provided; and ordered the expenses to be defrayed out of the contingent fund of the House, relying wholly upon the integrity of that officer, so to direct the business as to best effect the end designed and at the same time pay a due regard to economy in effecting it. The Committee saw no reason to doubt the integrity, zeal or ability, of that officer nor have they since had reason so to do, nor did they apprehend that they were compromising the public interest by the course which was recommended.

The motion to procure the printing to be executed by contract, however, prevailed, and the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was adopted. The Committee, aware at the time of the difficulties which would be thrown in the way of the execution of the work by this mode, opposed it—they were overruled by the House, and submitted to its decision. But, Sir, on further and more full inquiry, the Committee were so fully convinced that the work would necessarily be imperfect, if executed in the mode ordered by the House that a gentleman, not of the Committee, was solicited to use his influence with the House to procure a revision of so much of the resolution as directed the printing to be done on contract founded on the proposal of the lowest bidder. On motion of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Wright,) the House rescinded the objectionable addition which had been made on motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. And thus, Sir, the work is now to be done under the immediate direction of a responsible officer of this House. In this the gentleman from Virginia sees corruption; but why or wherefore, Mr. W. said he was wholly unable to perceive.

But the gentleman says three or four thousand dollars have been lost to the nation by this revision of a part of the resolution referred to. Sir, how is this possibly known to the gentleman—the book is not yet printed! The Committee on the Public Lands have, during the present session, experienced the want of it, and you would be extremely pleased to witness its completion: it is, however, but justice to say, that the Clerk of this House has made every exertion to complete it, and is still pursuing the object with all practicable assiduity. The work has been found to be one of great labor. The treaties, laws, compacts, Spanish regulations, and a mass of other matter, which will form a heavy index to the volume, do not lie within a narrow compass, and cannot be taken by intuition, as the gentleman does the extent of corruption in every case.

Now, Sir, having explained this very mysterious matter, as is hoped to the gentleman's satisfaction, permit me, Mr. Speaker, (said Mr. W.) to take a passing notice of the question in debate. The resolution and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Blake.)

The original mover, as well as all who have attempted to improve the resolutions by amendments, have seemed anxious to effect retrenchments in the expenditures of the Government.

If, Sir, this be the purpose aimed at, there need be little difficulty in effecting the object. Are not the party, Sir, now in possession of the power of this House, fully prepared at every point for the onset? You have, Sir, your Committee on Public Expenditures—your Committee on so much of the Public Accounts as relate to the Expenditures in the Department of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Post Office, and on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Public Buildings. These Committees have all been organized by the presiding officer of this House, who has been elevated to his present station by a majority, and the respective committees, each have a majority, or at least a supposed majority, selected from the same side of the House. Now, Sir, is not the

House fully organized according to the most approved plan of purifying the corruption of this proscribed Administration. And will gentlemen shrink from the use of the power which they thus have at their disposal? Is it just? Is it open and ingenuous? Is it to attempt, by insinuation and indiscretion, to induce the belief among the people that there is corruption and extravagance, whilst at the same time we shrink from the labor and responsibility of sustaining the charges. Sir, I will never be induced, by any legislative forms, to adopt a course like this. If gentlemen wish to push their inquiries into the Departments, they shall have my aid. I never have refused, nor shall I probably ever refuse to inquire into any alleged misuse of power. I have no belief that the most rigid investigation will touch, in the most remote degree, the integrity of the Administration: but should it result in that, let the Administration fall. Errors slight and trivial may exist; it would be singular if they did not exist. Errors of judgment may be supposed, but then who shall decide, under all the circumstances, whether the judge or the judged are, or have been, right? Within constitutional limits this House is the inquest of the nation; and if gentlemen suppose the existence of mal-administration, let them take the responsibility of openly and boldly substantiating the fact, and they will then acquire a just and lasting fame with the American people; but, Sir, to insinuate and shrink from responsibility, to traduce our rulers by indirection, has not, nor ever shall be, my course.

The amendment proposes to send the whole subject to the Committee of Ways and Means. That Committee, Sir, have as much to do as their time will enable them to perform, and, Sir, I cannot be induced to believe that the public good requires that this resolution should take that direction. Sir, I am disposed to vote to remove this question from before the House; and would then call upon the Committee to do their duty. Some days since, the hon. gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Weiss) introduced a resolution preceded by a number of whereas, followed by suspicious of corrupt and extravagant expenditures, which terminated in a simple call upon the Chairman of one of the Committees of the House to inform us whether that Committee could do its duty; we have not to my knowledge yet been informed whether its duty will be attended to or not.

Why then continue these insinuations of extravagance and waste in the Administration? Is it for political effect out of this House, when responsibility is to be shunned in it? Sir, I will not impute so base a motive. The Committees of this House, are already organized so as most effectually to secure to the majority all the political consequences, all the influence among the people of this Union to which the party having the power, is legitimately entitled according to the Constitution of this House. Let it be used, and let the party be responsible for its use.

Mr. Johnson, of New-York, said the subject was under the consideration of the Committee on the public expenditures, who would be ready to make a report in a few days.

Mr. Floyd said he understood the gentleman from New-Hampshire (Mr. Whipple) to use the words "authors of base insinuations, that shrink from responsibility." If he applied that language to him, he would hurt it back on the gentleman with indignation.

Mr. Whipple. Has the gentleman taken my words? I said, Sir, I would not impute base motives, nor did I intend to insinuate that the gentleman from Virginia had made base insinuations. Sir, the very circumstances of resentment which accompany the gentleman's demand for explanation, show the necessity of our assistance from imputation of corruption, bargain and intrigue in wholesale. Sir, it is degrading to us individually, it is debasing in the eyes of the world, it weakens the confidence of the American people in the staid and firmness of their republican institutions; it lowers us in moral and intellectual elevation to be continually holding each other up in this hall, and our national administration too, as guilty of the basest and most mean peculation; exalting our partisans, and degrading our adversaries in politics: to be passing constantly from the extremes of honor to the extremes of baseness; to be made in the same hour the "wisest, bravest, meanest of mankind."

We have received a letter from a friend in the Eastern part of this State, who communicates gratifying intelligence, in relation to the prospects Mr. Adams. He says that in one neighborhood in Perquimans County, embracing a circle of eight miles, there are one hundred families, and out of the whole, but two persons are in favor of General Jackson. He is confident, that four-fifths of the votes of that County, will be given for the Electoral Ticket, formed by the Convention, recently held in this city. In Pasquotank County, our informant adds, we have a majority. In Elizabeth City, three months ago, the General had a majority; now the scale has turned, in favor of Mr. Adams. Camden County is about equally divided, but the most influential and respectable part of its citizens are in favor of the Administration. So we go.

Raleigh Register.

A "North-Carolinian," who writes to us under date of January 24, gives the following account of a surprising revolution in public sentiment, since 1824:—

"In Carteret County, at the Straits, Garra's Bay, and the Hunting Quarter, in the election of 1824, Jackson got nearly all the votes—now, they are nearly all in favor of Mr. Adams. These plain, honest and worthy citizens, say, they can see no reason why Mr. Adams should be turned out: That when a Captain goes to sea, in one of their vessels, they think they should act unwisely to turn him out, and put a backwoodsman on board, who could not know at which end of the vessel to take his station; and who would very probably shipwreck their vessel the first voyage, on some one of the numerous shoals, quick-sands, or hidden rocks of the tempestuous ocean."

The New York National Advocate says:—Ten individuals were returned by the Watch yesterday morning, of whom nine were found drunk in the street—comment is unnecessary."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1828.

Friday, the 22d of February instant, is the day fixed on for the meeting of the friends of the Administration in this county. It is earnestly hoped, that every individual opposed to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President, who can conveniently do so, will feel it his duty to attend.

"A Farmer," on the report of a committee of our legislature on the "Woolen's Bill," shall have a place in our next.

We notice in the last Salisbury paper, a long account of a Jackson meeting in Iredell county, at which Gen. George L. Davidson presided, and Col. Abner F. Caldwell, James Thompson, and Capt. Milton Campbell, acted as Secretaries. The meeting, we doubt not, was respectable and large; but it will hardly be denied, we suspect, that the larger portion of those present, were in favor of the Administration and will vote for the re-election of Mr. Adams. In Iredell county Mr. Adams has a decided majority, even according to the admission of his opponents; so that the proceedings of the meeting are only the expression of the sentiments of a minority of the citizens.

A copy of the proceedings, we learn, was ordered to be forwarded for publication in this paper; but if sent, it has not yet reached us.

The opposition in Congress have been thrown all aback, by the indiscretion of a young Jackson member from Kentucky, Mr. Chilton. This gentleman, good honest soul, believing all he had seen in the Telegraph, and read in the speeches of members of Congress, about the extravagance and corruption of the government, came on to Washington with all the zeal of a reformer; and before he was fairly warm in his seat, introduced a string of resolutions, "unconsulting and unconsulted," proposing to pay off the national debt, to economize, retrench, reduce salaries, lop off offices, and adopt such other means of retrenchment as the Committee of Ways and Means (of which Mr. McDuffie is chairman) might consider necessary. The opposition were taken completely by surprise, we mean the knowing ones; they were excessively alarmed, knowing that the result of such an investigation as proposed by Mr. Chilton, must be highly favorable to the Administration, and by consequence, greatly prejudicial to the cause of the "combination." The people would then be undeceived; the impositions so long practised on them would be exposed; and their pretended friends would then be seen with their "masks off." Mr. McDuffie, therefore, assailed the resolutions with a side-blow: he wanted the mover to make some specifications, well knowing he could not; he did not wish to be sent on a voyage of discovery, to find out some terra incognita; and unless Mr. Chilton would thus specify, he would vote against the resolutions. Even Mr. Carson, so keen in scenting out corruption and extravagance, was opposed to the investigation; he wanted to do the public business, and go home.

Mr. Buchanan, although he declared that abuses existed yet he was opposed to this proposal to ferret them out, because—it was not the proper time! A strange reason, certainly! The opposition have now a majority in both Houses of Congress; yet it is not the proper time to reform abuses. They have a majority on all the Committees—they can send for persons and papers, and penetrate into the inmost recesses of every Department; and expose the hidden iniquity, if there be any—but no, the proper time has not yet come! And it never will come to them, until they again find themselves in a minority; then their zeal for reform will return. But now, they will not bear the responsibility. They have deceived the people with stale and unfounded charges; and they will not expose themselves and ruin their cause, by proceeding to investigate them. They have got into power; but, under present circumstances, they would be very glad to get out again.

Mr. Randolph declared, that his party, although the majority, was not responsible—we will not, said he, be responsible! But he is greatly mistaken. They cannot throw off the responsibility, although it weighs so heavily upon them—the people will hold them responsible, in spite of all their efforts. They have declined so long and so loudly, against the extravagance and corruption of the government, that the people will require them, now they possess the power, to produce the proofs, or abide the consequences. Mr. Randolph lectured Mr. Chilton, rather sharply, for presuming to introduce such resolutions without consulting the leaders. What, said he, would have been said thirty years ago, by the party of which he was the youngest member, if every man of them had brought forward a proposition, unconsulting and unconsulted, to enable the adverse party to extend their lives one more political term—the plain English of which is, that the investigation which Mr. Chilton had so unfortunately proposed, would result in such a complete justification and triumph of the President and his Cabinet, that his re-election by the people would be certain! He spoke of

the friends of the administration as moving in a phalanx, so that their opponents could not cut off even a straggler; while his party were at undisciplined militia. In former times, he said, the party to which he belonged had to "consult together, out of doors; they were obliged to act in concert. If we do not do so now, it was not for him to predict the consequences"—that is, defeat. In conclusion, he very significantly recommended to young members, "to follow the advice given to a young physician, to throw in no medicine. He would suggest to them to throw in nothing more than a wise abstinence." In other words, they must take advice of the "leaders," and do nothing "unconsulting and unconsulted," or the tricks of the party will be exposed, their designs unmasked, and the people, to the utter ruin of the "combination," be undeceived.

It is amusing to see the tricks, and turnings, and twistings of the opposition in Congress, now that they have a majority in both Houses—their desire to do the "public business," and go home—their anxiety to shun all responsibility, to avoid all investigations—the trick, however, is easily seen through. They have taken a responsibility which they are not willing to bear, which is like to prove their destruction; and they wish to adjourn and go home, to get rid of it. To do, or not to do, however, is equally fatal to them—"either way they're sped."

Last Saturday's mail brought us the Address of the Administration Convention, (held in Raleigh on the 20th of Dec. last,) to the freemen of N. Carolina. It is a masterly appeal, not to the passions and prejudices, but to the reason, good sense and patriotism, of the people; and its influence with the calm and dispassionate, who, we believe, compose a large majority of our citizens, must be great and salutary. We shall take an early opportunity of laying it before our readers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wheeling, Va. to his friend in Washington City, dated January 16, 1828.

"The recent vote on the resolution reported by the Committee on Manufactures, has filled us with dismay. A public meeting was immediately called on the occasion, and a memorial was promptly signed by upwards of five hundred persons, and will be forwarded to-morrow. As many thousands might be procured, but for the wretched and almost impassable condition of our roads; there are not ten in a thousand here who would refuse to sign the memorial. A gentleman has just arrived here from Pittsburgh; he informs us that the conduct of the Committee on Manufactures has produced almost universal dissatisfaction. The idea of sending for Mr. Bakewell, an English glass manufacturer, to give testimony as to wool and woollens, who has never concealed his enmity to the whole tariff system, is treated as it should be, with ridicule and contempt."

From the National Gazette.

We received the subjoined extract from the gentleman to whom it was addressed, and who has every reason to deem it correct. If there be no mistake, the circumstances must have damped a little the fervor of the festival on one side.

Extract from a letter of a gentleman at New Orleans to one in this city, dated 8th of January, inst.

"I open this to-day—our House of Representatives and Senate met yesterday, with an overwhelming majority for Adams, thirteen to four in the Senate. The Legislature appointed a committee to attend the General—6 Adams men to 2 Jackson. The Senate, 3 Adams; House of Representatives, 3 Adams and 2 Jackson."

Melancholy Event.—On Wednesday night, says the New York Post, an accident of the most distressing nature happened in the family of Henry Eckford, Esq. One of the daughters of this gentleman being seriously ill, another daughter of the name of Henrietta, a young lady about nineteen years of age, undertook the office of watching with her for the night.—While sitting by the fire in an easy chair she fell asleep, and a hot cinder falling on some part of her clothes, they were instantly in flames, in the midst of which she awoke. Her sister was so much indisposed as to be unable to afford any assistance, and although the family was alarmed as soon as possible, their aid came too late, and the unfortunate young lady was so dreadfully burnt that she expired the next morning. Her brother, who came to her relief, was also seriously burnt in the attempt to extinguish the flames.

Suicide.—*Melancholy effect of Slighted Love and Wounded Pride.*—A young lady belonging to an adjoining county, of respectable connexions, having had her affections won, and won only to be slighted, by a perfidious lover—with too much pride to sue for a breach of promise, and too much feeling to forget the injury—determined on self destruction. Accordingly, a few nights ago, she left the roof of her parents, and threw herself into the current of the Fowilaga. Being missed in the morning by her friends, her footsteps were traced to the fatal stream, and after diligent search, her body was found, composed in its last sleep, in the bed of the river—her cloak wrapped around her face and clenched in her two hands across her breast. The remains were decently interred. Hardened as the

wretch must be, who could cause such a sacrifice, his feelings on learning the result of his treachery, could not be envied. (Macon Telegraph.)

Judge James, of South Carolina, has been removed from office, by the Legislature of that State, setting as a Court of Impeachment. We believe the charge preferred against him, was incapacity from habitual intoxication.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, January 28.

Cottons.—In long staple cottons, a large business has been done, at some improvement in prices. We quote Sea Island 22 a 27; though a number of sales were made of fine and choice parcels considerably above these rates, yet the common qualities continue to be sold with the above range. Stained Sea Islands 10 a 12. Maine and Santee 17 a 21.

The Upland cotton market was lively in the early part of the week at old rates. Since the receipt, by the Columbia, of accounts from English markets, the weather has not permitted much to be done. Fine parcels are in good demand—we quote 9 a 10½; principal sale 9½ a 10 cents, and very choice brought more than our highest quotation.

GROCERIES.—The Grocery market the last week was very dull, and except in domestic spirits, there was no change in prices. On Tuesday, at auction, about 400 bbls. and a few hhds. whiskey were sold, the former at 25 a 25½, and the hhds. at 23 cents. This quantity being thrown into a dull market was the cause of the depression of prices. At private sales are at 25 cents for hhds. and 27 cents for bbls. which latter rates we quote.

Savannah and Augusta Bank Bills.—1 a 1½ per cent. dis.

North-Carolina State Do.—6 a 7 per cent. discount. **Cape-Fear Do.**—6 a 7 per cent. discount.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Centre Meeting House in Iredell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the colleges of college, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education.

Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needle-work, painting on velvet, and the French Language. The object of the Teachers in this Seminary will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with Science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

The prices of tuition are \$2 50 a quarter, for reading, writing and arithmetic; 3 75 for English Grammar and Geography; \$5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science and the Latin, Greek and French languages. Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in reputable families in the neighborhood, at the moderate price of \$1 50 a week, payable quarterly.

ROBERT H. CHAPMAN.
Mount Mourne, Feb. 4, 1828.—3471.

Estate of Daniel Gallant.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Gallant, late of Mecklenburg, deceased, desires all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, Executor.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the town of Charlotte, will offer for sale, before the Court-House door, on the 16th day of February, instant, all the unsold LOTS within the bounds of said town; also, all the Pews on the first floor in the Brick Church. A credit will be given on all purchases giving bond and approved security.

R. I. DINKINS, c. n. s.
Feb. 2, 1828.—1w.

RIGHT.

IF YOU owe me, testify to the fact, by coming forward and settling; if an account, give me your note; if a note or notes, pay the money. I will not ask you for money any more, myself. I will wait on you until Feb. Court and no longer.

J. D. BOYD.
Feb. 9, 1828.—69.

A TRUTH.

THAT those who stand indebted to the firm of Smith & Boyd, either by note or account, for Goods purchased in 1827, and at cash prices, to be paid in a few weeks, are now called upon for the money; and if it is not given, coercive measures must be taken. We actually stand in need of the money; if not, we would not ask you for it.

SMITH & BOYD.
Feb. 9, 1828.—69.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Charles Temple vs. John A. Chaffin—Original Attachment, levied in the hands of A. J. Worke.

It is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or reply; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.
674—per. adv. \$2.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Dancing School.

JOHN WARD

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he intends opening a Dancing School, provided he can get a sufficient number of scholars.
Fe ruary 6, 1828.—1w.

64 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, HARVEY MITCHELL, bound to me by the County Court. He is six feet two inches high, stoop shouldered, and has rather a down cast look. He stole a ten dollar bill and a brass barreled pistol, which he has taken with him. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said runaway, under the penalty of the law; and whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS HOUSTON.
February 5, 1828.—3471.

TO Undertakers.

THE Commissioners of Charlotte will let out to the lowest bidder, at public auction, on the 16th instant, at the Court-House door, the two principal Streets of Charlotte, to be put in such order by the undertaker as will be made known on that day. Those wishing to contract, will be much more fully acquainted with the plan and the conditions, by applying to some one of the Commissioners.

By order of the Board.
ROBT. L. DINKINS, Sec'y
Charlotte, February 2, 1828.—2470.

TO THOSE CONCERNED.

HAVING resigned the office of Deputy Sheriff, I request those persons holding my receipts for collection, to call, soon as is convenient, for settlement.

THOS. A. NORMENT.
January 31, 1828.—3470.

Trust Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Alexander J. Worke, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Friday, the 29th day of February next, on the premises, that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of the Leper Place, lying on the big and little Catawba, about three miles above Mason's Ferry, joining the lands of Dr. McLean and others. This tract contains, according to a late survey,

1065 ACRES.

and is well known to be equal in quality to any in the upper part of South-Carolina; a large portion being first rate low ground.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to lose no time in examining it, as a sale will positively take place, at 12 o'clock of that day.

Terms of sale will be, one third cash; one third at one year's credit; and the remaining third two years' credit.

THEOPHILUS FALLS, Trustee.
Jan. 22, 1828.—471.

SALE.

Mrs. JANE H. ALEXANDER, desirous to remove from Mecklenburg;

Will offer for sale, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, all her stock of Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep; also, Corn, Fodder and Hay, Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture; an excellent Road Wagon; a good Cotton Gin and Screw; a first-rate Spinning Machine; two Gigs, and many other valuable articles. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. F. ALEXANDER,
for
JANE H. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1828.—2469.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 23d, 1828.—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Tilagpee and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Land for Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Charlotte, one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of twelve mile creek, joining the lands of Robert Howard, Andrew Dunn, sen. and William Still, jun. late the property of Samuel Lowrie, deceased, and sold as directed by his will. Twelve months credit will be given, by

THE EXECUTORS.
Charlotte, Jan. 21, 1828.—2468.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a few days since, a small grey PONY, roached and docked. Also, a bay FILLY with him, about eighteen months old; the filly is large for her age, and the pony very small. A liberal price will be given for them if delivered, or information where they may be taken up.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.
Salisbury, Jan. 18th, 1828.—3469.

Policies of the Day.

ADDRESS OF HENRY CLAY,
TO THE PUBLIC.

Containing certain testimony in refutation of the charges against him, made by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, touching the last Presidential Election.

CONCLUDED.

It was the policy with which the political campaign was conducted in the Winter 1824-25, by the forces of the General, in the first instance to practice stratagem with my friends and me. Accordingly the arts of persuasion and flattery were employed. But as I did not hasten to give in my adhesion, and remained most mysteriously silent, in other words, had not converted myself into a boisterous and zealous partizan of Gen. Jackson, it became necessary to change that policy, and to substitute intimidation for blandishment. Mr. Kremer presented himself as a fit agent in this new work. He was ardent, impelled by a blind and infatuate zeal, and irresponsible, and possessed at least the fault of clamorous vociferation. His letter to the *Columbian Observer* was prepared, and he was instructed to sign and transmit it. That he was not the author of the letter he has deliberately admitted to Mr. Crowninshield, former Secretary of the Navy. That he was not acquainted with its contents, that is, did not comprehend the import of its terms, has been sufficiently established. To Gov. Kent, Col. Little, (who voted in the House of Representatives for Gen. Jackson,) Col. Brent of Louisiana, and Mr. Digges, he disclaimed all intention of imputing any thing dishonorable to me. (See Appendix E.) Who was the real author of the letter, published in the *Columbian Observer*, to which Mr. Kremer affixed his signature, I will not undertake positively to assert. Circumstances render it highly probable that it was written by Mr. Eaton, and with the knowledge of Gen. Jackson. In relation to the card of Mr. Kremer, in answer to that which I had previously inserted in the *Nat. Intelligencer*, I remarked in my circular to my constituents, that the night before the appearance of Mr. Kremer's, "as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a Senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of General Jackson, (who boarded in the end of this city opposite to that in which Mr. Kremer took up his abode, a distance of about two miles and a half,) was closeted for some time with him." This paragraph led to a correspondence between Mr. Eaton and myself, in the course of which, in a letter from me to him, under date the 31st March, 1825, I observe, "it is proper for me to add, that I did believe, from your nocturnal interview with Mr. Kremer, referred to in my address, that you prepared or advised the publication of his card, in the guarded terms in which it is expressed. I should be happy, by a disavowal on your part, of the fact of that interview, or of its supposed object, to be able to declare, as in the event of such disavowal, I would take pleasure in declaring, that I have been mistaken in supposing that you had any agency in the composition or publication of that card." No occasion can be conceived more fitting for an explicit denial of any participation on the part of Mr. Eaton, in the transaction referred to. It was the subject of the correspondence between us; and I purposely afforded him an honorable opportunity of avowing or disavowing any cooperation with Mr. Kremer. Instead of embracing it, he does not deny the visit, nor my inference from it. On the contrary, he says in his letter of the 31st March, 1825, "suppose the fact to be that I did visit him; (Mr. Kremer,) and suppose too that it was, as you have termed it, a nocturnal visit; was there any thing existing that should have denied me this privilege?"

As Mr. Kremer asserted that he did not write the letter to the *Columbian Observer*, and as Mr. Eaton does not deny that he wrote the Card, published in Mr. Kremer's name, the inference is not unfair that having been Mr. Kremer's adviser and amanuensis on one occasion, he acted in the same character on the other. It is quite clear that the statements in the letter to the *Columbian Observer* are not made upon Mr. Kremer's own knowledge. He speaks of reports, rumors, &c. "Overtures were said to have been made, &c."

It is most probable that those statements are founded on Gen. Jackson's interpretation of the object of Mr. Buchanan's interview. How did he obtain the information which was communicated to the *Columbian Observer*? Upon the supposition that the letter was prepared by Mr. Eaton, we can at once comprehend it. He was perfectly apprised of all that had passed between Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Jackson. The coincidence of the language employed in

the letter to the *C. Observer*, with that of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Carter Beverly is striking, and proves that it has a common origin. Mr. Kremer says, "Overtures were said to have been made to the friends of Mr. Clay offering him an appointment of Secretary of State for aid to elect Mr. Adams." Gen. Jackson says "He, Mr. Buchanan, said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State." The variations between other parts of the two letters are not greater than often occur in different narratives of the same conversation. They are not so great as those which exist in the accounts which Gen. Jackson has himself given, at different times, of the transaction. This will be manifest from a comparison of Mr. Beverly's report of the conversation, at the *Heritage*, contained in his Fayetteville letter of the 8th of March last, with Gen. Jackson's statement of the same conversation, in his letter to Mr. Beverly of the 6th of June. Speaking of this letter Mr. Beverly says (in his letter to N. Zane, Esq.) that Gen. Jackson "asserts a great deal more than he ever told me."

From the intimacy which exist between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Eaton, and from the fact, stated by them both, of the knowledge which each possessed of Mr. Buchanan's communication, it cannot be reasonably doubted, if Mr. Eaton prepared Mr. Kremer's letter, that Gen. Jackson was acquainted with this fact. It is worthy of particular observation, that up to this day, as far as I am informed, Mr. Kremer has most carefully concealed the source whence he derived the statements contained in his famous letter.

The rancour of party spirit spares nothing. It pervades, it penetrates every where. It does not scruple to violate the sanctity of social and private intercourse—it substitutes for facts dark surmises and malevolent insinuations—it misrepresents and holds up in false and invidious lights incidents perfectly harmless in themselves, of ordinary occurrence, or of mere common civility. More than once in these agitated times, has unsuspecting & innocent conversations, which I have held with an individual, and which I never entertained the slightest suspicion was to be the ext of newspaper animadversion, been published with scandalous perversions in the public prints, and supplied aliment for malignant criticism. The intercourse and relations between Gen. Jackson and myself have furnished a copious theme of detection and misrepresentation. These remarks are made in justification of the allusion which I feel constrained to make to a subject which, although there is nothing appertaining to it that I can desire to conceal, or which can occasion me any regret, should never be touched, without the most urgent necessity. I would now refer to it, if I had not too much ground to believe that he has countenanced, if not prompted very great misrepresentations, which have first appeared in newspapers supporting his cause and enjoying his particular confidence, of circumstances, information about which must have been derived from him.

My personal acquaintance with Gen. Jackson commenced in the Fall of 1815, at the City of Washington. Prior to that time, I had never seen him. Our intercourse was then friendly and cordial. He engaged to pass a week of the ensuing summer at my residence in Kentucky. During that season, I received a letter from him communicating his regret that he was prevented from visiting me. I did not again see him until that session of Congress at which the events of the Seminole War were discussed. He arrived at Washington in the midst of the debate, and after the delivery, but before the publication, of the first speech which I pronounced on that subject. Waiving all ceremony, I called to see him, intending by the visit to evince, on my part, that no opinion which a sense of duty had compelled me to express of his public conduct, ought to affect our personal intercourse. My visit was not returned, and I was subsequently told that he was in the habit of indulging in the bitterest observations upon most of those (myself among the number) who had called in question the propriety of his military conduct in the Seminole War. I saw no more of him, except possibly at a distance during the same winter, in this City, until the summer of the year 1819. Being in that summer, on my way from N. Orleans to Lexington, and travelling the same road on which he was passing, in the opposite direction from Lexington to Nashville, we met at Lebanon in Kentucky, where I had stopt to breakfast. I was sitting at the door in the shade reading a newspaper, when the arrival of Gen. Jackson and his suite was announced. As he ascended the steps and approached me, I rose and saluted him in the most respectful manner. He darted by me, slightly inclining his head, and abruptly addressing me. He was followed by some of his suite who stopped and conversed with me some time, giving me the latest information of my family. I afterwards learnt that Gen. Jackson accompanied President Monroe, in a visit to my family,

and partook of some slight refreshment at my house. On leaving the tavern at Lebanon, I had occasion to go into a room, where I found Gen. Jackson seated reading a newspaper, and I retired, neither having spoken to the other, and pursued my journey, in company with four or five travelling companions.

Such was the state of our relations at the commencement of the session of Congress in 1823, the interval having passed without my seeing him. Soon after his arrival here to attend that session, I collected from certain indications that he had resolved upon a general amnesty, the benefit of which was to be extended to me. He became suddenly reconciled with some individuals between whom and himself there had been a long existing enmity. The greater part of the Tennessee delegation (all, I believe, except Mr. Eaton and Gen. C.) called on me together early in the session, for the express purpose, as I understood, of producing a reconciliation between us. I related, in substance, all of the above circumstances, including the meeting at Lebanon. By way of apology for his conduct at Lebanon, some of the gentlemen remarked that he did not intend any disrespect to me, but that he was laboring under some indisposition. I stated that the opinions which I had expressed in the House of Representatives, in regard to Gen. Jackson's military transactions, had been sincerely entertained and were still held, but that, being opinions in respect to public acts, they never had been supposed by me to form any just occasion for private enmity between us, & that none had been cherished on my part. Consequently there was on my side no obstacle to a meeting with him, and maintaining a respectful intercourse. For the purpose of bringing us together, the Tennessee representatives, of whom, according to my recollection, boarded at Mrs. Claxton's, on Capitol Hill, gave a dinner to which we were both invited, and at which I remember, Mr. Senator White, then acting as a Commissioner under the Florida treaty, and others were present. We there met, exchanged salutations, and dined together. I retired from the table early, and was followed to the door by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Eaton, who insisted on my taking a seat in their carriage. I rode with them and was set down at my own lodgings. I was afterwards invited by Gen. Jackson to dine with him, where I met with Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Southard and many other gentlemen, chiefly members of Congress. He also dined, in company with fifteen or eighteen members of Congress, at my lodgings, and we frequently met, in the course of the winter, always respectfully addressing each other.

Just before I left Kentucky the succeeding fall (Nov. 1824,) to proceed to Washington, a report reached Lexington that Gen. Jackson intended to take that place in his route to the city. Our friendly intercourse having been restored, in the manner stated, I was very desirous that he should arrive, prior to my departure from home, that I might offer to him the hospitality of my house, and, lest he might misinterpret the motive of my departure, if it preceded his arrival. In this temper of mind, I think it quite possible that I may have said that, if I had been aware of his intention to pass that way, I would have written to him when I intended to set out, and urged him to reach Lexington before I started on my journey. I certainly never contemplated travelling in company with him, having some time before made all my arrangements for the journey with the gentleman who accompanied me, and having determined upon a route, different from the usual one, which was taken by Gen. Jackson. It has been affirmed that I wrote to him expressing a wish to accompany him to the City of Washington, and his silence would seem to imply an acquiescence in the correctness of the statement, if it were not put forward on his suggestion. I am quite sure that I did not at that period write him a letter of any description, but if I did, I here express my entire assent to the publication of that or any other letter addressed to him by me. I do not believe I did, because I do not think that there was time, after I heard of his intention to come by Lexington, for a letter from me to reach Nashville, and an answer to be returned, before it was requisite to commence the journey—a punctual attendance on my part being necessary as the presiding officer of the House. If such a letter had been (as most undesignedly it might have been,) written, can any thing more strongly illustrate the spirit of hostility against me than the unwarrantable inferences, which have been drawn from that assumed fact? When I left home in November, I did not certainly know the electoral vote of a solitary state in the Union. Although I did not doubt the result of that in Kentucky, the returns had not come in, and the first authentic information which I received of the vote of any State was of that of Ohio, which reached me on the Kanawha, during the journey, more than two hundred miles from my residence. Whether I would be one of the three returned to the House of Representatives was not ascertained, until more than three weeks after I had reached Washington. Is it not, then, most unreasonable to suppose, if I had written such a letter as has been imagined, proposing that we should

travel together, that I could have had any object connected with the presidential election? I reached Washington several days before him. Shortly after his arrival, he called to see me, but I was out. I returned the visit, considering it in both instances one of mere ceremony. I sought no opportunities to meet him, for, having my mind unalterably fixed in its resolution not to vote for him, I wished to inspire him with no hopes from me. The presidential election never was a topic, to which the most distant allusion was made by me, in any conversation with him, but once, and that happened at a dinner given by the Russian Minister, the late Baron of Tolly, on the 24th December, 1824. I recollect the day, because it was the birth day of the late Emperor Alexander. About thirty gentlemen composed the party, and, among them, Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Jackson, and, I think, Mr. Macon. Just before we passed from the drawing into the dining room, a group of some eight or ten gentlemen were standing together, of whom Gen. Jackson and I were a part, and Internal Improvements (I do not recollect how) became the subject of conversation. I observed to him, in the course of it, that if he should be elected President, I hoped the cause would prosper under his administration. He made some general remarks, which I will not undertake to state, lest I should do him injustice.

My principal inducement to the publication of this address being to exhibit the testimony which it embodies, it forms no part of my purpose to comment on the statements which have been published of Messrs. Buchanan, Eaton, Isaacks, and Markley, all of them the friends of Gen. Jackson, on the occasion of the late election. Neither shall I notice the numerous falsehoods of anonymous writers, and Editors of newspapers, with which the press has teemed to my prejudice. The task would be endless. To guard against any misinterpretation that might be placed on my silence, in respect to a letter from Mr. Harrison Munday which has been widely circulated, and which was published at a period chosen to reflect the Kentucky election, I declare that whether this letter be genuine or not, its statements are altogether groundless. I never had such a conversation with him as that letter describes, respecting Mr. Adams, who, at the time when it is alleged to have happened, was abroad; and of whom, at that early period, there had been certainly no general conversation, in regard to his election to the Presidency. The appointment which Mr. Markley holds, was conferred upon him in consequence of the very strong recommendations of him, principally for a more important office, from numerous highly respectable persons of all parties, in various parts of Pennsylvania, from some of the Pennsylvania delegation, among whom Mr. Buchanan took a warm and zealous interest in his behalf; and from the support given to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, to which department the appointment belonged.

When it was ascertained that I was not one of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives, I was compelled to vote, if I voted at all, for one of those actually returned. The duty which the people devolved upon me was painful and perilous, and I anticipated that it was impossible for me, whatever course I should take, to escape censure. I confess that the measure has transcended all expectation, if it be not exemplified. It has been seen that my opinion was early and deliberately formed, under circumstances where no personal motive could have swayed me; that it was adhered to without deviation; and that it was avowed again, not to one or two but to many persons, not in obscurity, but standing high in the public estimation and in my own. Not a particle of opposing testimony has been, or with truth can be, adduced. I have indeed derived consolation from the reflection that, amidst all the perturbation of the times, no man has been yet found hardy enough to assert, that I ever signified a purpose of voting for Gen. Jackson. It has been seen that, so far as any advances were made, they proceeded from the side of Gen. Jackson. After our meeting at Lebanon, ages might have rolled away, and, if we both continued to live, I never would have sought the renewal of any intercourse with him. When he came to the Senate, and at the commencement of the next session of Congress, the system of operation decided on, in respect to my friends and me, was one of courteous and assiduous attention. From that, the transition was to a scheme of intimidation, of which Mr. Kremer's letter is only a small part of the evidence. Intimidation of a representative of the people in the discharge of a solemn trust! That is the last day of the Republic on which such means shall be successfully employed and publicly sanctioned. Finding me immovable by flattery or fear, the last resort has been to crush me by steady and unprecedented calumny. Whether this final aim shall be crowned with success or not, depends upon the intelligence of the American people. I make no appeal to their sympathy. I invoke only stern justice.

If truth has not lost its force, reason its sway, and the fountains of justice their purity, the decision must be auspicious.

With a firm reliance upon the enlightened judgment of the public, and conscious of the zeal and uprightness with which I have executed every trust committed to my care, I await the event, without alarm or apprehension.—Whatever it may be, my anxious hopes will continue for the success of the great cause of human liberty, and of those high interests of national policy, to the promotion of which the best exertions of my life have been faithfully dedicated. And my humble, but earnest, prayers will be unremitted, that all danger may be averted from our common country; and, especially, that our union, our liberty, and our institutions may long survive, a cheering exception from the operation of that fatal decree, which the voice of all history has hitherto uniformly proclaimed.

H. CLAY.
Washington, December, 1827.

A Jackson Committee in the District of Columbia, who have taken the General's reputation under their particular Guardianship, state through their chairman, John P. Van Ness, that they have set on foot an enquiry, to show, that Mr. Clay's charges against Gen. Jackson and his friends in his late pamphlet, are "untenable and unfounded," and that previous to the election there "must have been" (not that there was) an understanding between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams and their friends, with regard to the Secretary of State. It is possible Mr. Clay, in the irritation of his feelings may have assigned some unworthy motives to Gen. Jackson; but that there was no corrupt understanding between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, has been rendered so apparent that neither sophistry nor malice with all their ingenuity and malignity, can find even a resting place for their inventions.

Georgia Courier.

ANECDOTE.—A Nimrod, (we do not mean by this term, an experienced hunter,) living in an adjacent town, once "took it into his head," that a Queen's Arms which had been handed down from father to son, for nearly a century, was precisely the weapon for slaying ducks; and as a pond that was frequented by these aquatic was situated near his homestead, a short walk brought him into the neighborhood of a large flock of his intended victims. He placed himself in ambush behind a small thicket, where the water was about three feet deep, and waited for the approach of the ducks. They shortly reached the desired proximity, and our hero prepared to fire. Being naturally of a cautious turn of mind, he remarked, in the way of soliloquy—

"It's mighty uncertain whether my gun will go off at the first snap, so I'll just try, in a way that won't scare the ducks."

And turning his back on the birds, he placed his musket to his shoulders, and pulled the trigger—when, off went the gun, and off went the ducks. But our sportsman's troubles are not yet all enumerated—the recoil of the gun proved too much for his gravity, and when he recovered from the first effects of the shock, he found his head immersed in water. He succeeded in swatting ashore, having lost both his gun and his passion of duck shooting.

Middletown Gazette.

With what sincere pleasure do we turn from the factious and disorganizing sentiments which a certain contemptible party in South Carolina are urging against the Union, to the patriotic conduct of Col. A. P. Butler, at the recent session of our Legislature. It is only on such men that we ought to rely: it is by an adherence to the principles, he has advanced and supported with manly eloquence, that the Republic can alone prosper.

The idea that any danger can arise to the Union from South Carolina, is ridiculous. The people are not always to be cheated; the motives of the demagogues among us, who are so vociferous about State Rights and the encroachments of the General Government, begin to be seen; that they would prefer a general wreck of the Republic, rather than have their ambitious hopes disappointed, we believe; but where will they and their schemes be, when the people find them out? Had the opinions avowed by Col. Butler proceeded from a less respectable source, their public expression might have been less serviceable, but the weight and influence of his character is felt throughout Carolina; equally distinguished by his magnanimity and devotion to the Republic, what he does, tells. We look upon him as a man who has no selfish object to gratify; he is for his country; he is one, who, in a desperate political contest, would throw himself in the breach to save the State, or perish; and we believe another thing—that some yelping curs who are barking so loudly in favor of disunion, would skulk when he appears among them, like vermin when they hear the roar of the lion.

Greenville Republican.

COUNTER MEMORIAL.—A memorial to Congress, counter to that which was signed a few weeks since, and sent to the Hon. Mr. Hayne, of S. C. to be presented, is now circulating in the city of Boston, and signatures are fast obtaining to the same.

City Gazette.